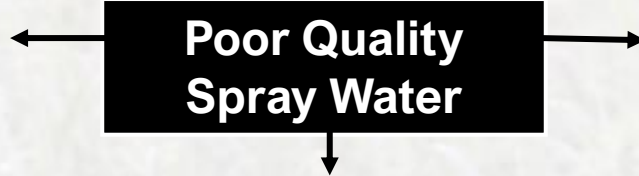


Poor quality spray water can significantly **reduce** the effectiveness of **glyphosate** and **2,4-D amine** (and other pesticides).

**Failed  
Spray Jobs**



**Increased  
Chemical Rates**

**Herbicide Resistance**

Main Factors to consider for spray water are:

**Hardness**

**pH**

**Bicarbonates**



## pH

Spray water that has a **pH >8** can cause chemical products to **breakdown, poor droplet contact** and **reduced performance** of some adjuvants. Acidifying adjuvants (e.g. LI 700) can be used to lower pH to a more acceptable level

## Bicarbonates

Bicarbonate ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ) is an important negatively charged anion in water, and contributes to hardness. Bicarbonate levels **above 150 ppm** can affect the efficacy of certain herbicides especially **2,4-D amine** and some Group A herbicides

## Hardness

Hardness is measure of the amount of positive ions in the water. Positive ions with a strong charge (e.g. calcium and magnesium) can bind with negatively charged products such as weak acid herbicides (e.g. glyphosate), which can quickly cause them to lose their efficacy.

**Water is classified as hard at 250-300ppm**



# Mackay Spray Water Results

Farmacist has conducted analysis of spray water across the Mackay region. The samples were mainly taken from **bores**.



**There is a substantial variation in spray water quality across the district. Water testing and treatment is crucial to ensuring pesticide applications are effective.**

**HIGH pH** water should always be treated with adjuvants such as LI 700

**HARD** water should always be treated with adjuvants such as Ammonium Sulfate or Liase®

**HIGH BICARBONATE** water should always be treated with adjuvants such as Ammonium Sulfate or Liase® or use an **alternate water source**

A **Project Bluewater** Initiative: Improved Pesticide Use



Department of Environment and Science



Great Barrier Reef Foundation™